Reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella enteritidis in the commercial egg industry through vaccination:

The Pennsylvania Experience

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SE Pilot Project 1992 1995

□ Total flocks participating
 □ SE positive manure or egg belt samples
 □ Flocks with SE positive manure or belt samples
 □ Flocks with SE positive eggs
 □ SE prevalence in eggs from flocks in SE positive environment (per 10,000)
 □ 2.75

SE Status of PEQAP Flocks

	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Total flocks participating	261	316	315	317
SE positive manure samples (%)	2.06	2.23	1.32	1.91
Flocks with SE positive manure samples (%)	10.7	13.9	10.2	9.8
Flocks with SE positive eggs (%)	7.3	10.1	5.1	4.4
SE prevalence in eggs from flocks in SE positive environment (per	2.19	1.51	1.16	1.04
10,000)	29/132.240	53/350,613	27/231,499	19/182,160

Results of Environmental Testing in PEQAP Layers (By Samples)

1997

1998

1999

2000

Total No. of Flocks

n = 261

n = 316

n = 315

n=317

Non-vaccinated Flocks

258

295

228

224

SE Positive Samples/Total

82 / 3,913

172 / 6 975

59 / 3.653

70 / 2 854

2.1 %

2.47 %

1.62 %

2.45%

SE Bacterin Vaccinated

3

21

87

71

SE Positive Samples / Total

0/74

1/517

3 / 1,017

2/852

0 %

0.19 %

0.29 %

0.23%

Results of Environmental Testing in PEQAP Layers (By Flocks)

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total No. of Flocks	n = 261	n = 316	n = 315	n=317
Non-vaccinated Flocks				
Flocks with SE (+) Manure	28 / 258	43 / 295	29 / 228	27 / 224
	10.9 %	14.6 %	12.7 %	12.1%
SE Bacterin Vaccinated				
Flocks with SE (+) Manure	0/3	1/21	3 / 87	2/71
	0 %	4.8 %	3.4 %	2.8%

Results of Egg Testing in PEQAP Laying Flocks with SE (+) Environment

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Non-vaccinated Flocks	050	005	220	224
No. Flocks	258	295	228	224
Flocks SE (+) eggs / Total 224	19 / 258	32 / 295	16 / 228	12/
	7.4 %	10.8 %	7.0 %	5.4%
SE Bacterin Vaccinated				
No. Flocks	3	21	87	71
Flocks SE (+) eggs / Total	0	0 / 21	0/87	1 / 71
	0%	0%	0%	1.4%

Cumulative Results of SE Prevalence in PEQAP Flocks Following Use of LAYERMUNE SE (1997-2000)

	Not Vaccinated	Vaccinated	Reduction
Total flocks (n=1187)	n=1005	n=182	
(73.3 million birds tested)	57.4 million	15.9 million	
% Flocks with SE (+) Eggs	7.9%	0.55%	93%
% SE (+) Environmental Samples	2.20 %	0.24%	89%
% Flocks SE (+) Environment	12.6 %	3.3 %	74 %
% (+) Environmental Samples in (+) flocks	25.2 %	8.3%	67%

Conclusions

□ Analysis of PEQAP data from January, 1997 to December, 2000, shows an 89% reduction in SE positive environmental samples (manure swabs) in Layermune SE vaccinated flocks when compared to nonvaccinated flocks.

Conclusions

☐ Analysis of the same data bank shows that during the same time period there has been a 93% reduction in SE positive eggs in Layermune SE vaccinated flocks when compared to non-vaccinated flocks.

Conclusions

☐ The impressive SE reduction achieved by the Pennsylvania Egg Quality Assurance Program (PEQAP) has improved with the increased use of Layermune SE.

Concusions

- ☐ Use of Layermune SE vaccination against Salmonella enteritidis should be recognized by the President's Council on Food Safety (Objective # 7) as an extremely costeffective and already available tool to achieve its goal to minimize the risk of SE positive table eggs.
- Example: Cost of pasteurization = \$ 0.36 / dozen eggs

Cost of vaccination with 1 dose of Layermune SE

\$ 0.0035 / dozen eggs (100 times less)

SE Prevalence in PEQAP Layers -2000-

Total Flocks (n = 317)	n = 224	n = 22	n = 71	
	Not Vaccinated	Vaccinated Competitors Biomune		
% SE ⁽⁺⁾ Flocks	12.1	9.1	2.8	
(Environment)	(27/224)	(2/22)	(2/71)	
% SE ⁽⁺⁾ Environmental	2.45	1.52	0 .23 (2 /852)	
Samples	(70/2854)	(4/264)		
% Flocks with SE ⁽⁺⁾	5.4	4.5	(1/71)	
Eggs	(12/224)	(1/22)		
% ⁽⁺⁾ Env. Samples in ⁽⁺⁾ Flocks	21.6	46.7	8.3	
	(2.59/12)	(2/12)	(1/12)	